

Number of Hands are employed in repairing the Damage the Bombs received before Havre-de-Grace, which, when completed, are to be joined by several more, to go on another Expedition.

Lord Howe is daily expected at Plymouth from the Bay, to take the Command of the Expedition Fleet. Several Ships are ordered to sail from thence to join Sir Edward Hawke.

Yesterday sailed from Portsmouth the Garland Man of War, for New-York and Halifax, with Clothing for the Troops in North-America; also the Levant Man of War, with some Store-ships for Guadaloupe.

The brave Captain Gifford is so well recovered of his Wounds, that on Friday last he was introduced by Lord Arden to the Ministry, and had the Honour of kissing His Hand, who said to him: "You are a brave Man, and a good Officer, and that he desired a more better Fate."

Extract of a Letter from His Majesty's Ship Namur, dated July 11, 1759.

"We are cruising off Toulon, where we have been ever since the 10th of May. We are in the French Fleet. We see the French Ships in the Harbour every Day. They are 11 in Number, with their Sails set, and two others repairing; but we are of Opinion they will not come out while we stay here."

"The 6th of this Instant we gave Chase to two French Frigates that were going into Toulon, and cut them off from the Harbour, so they were obliged to anchor in a small Bay, where the Admiral ordered the Colleen, Conqueror, and Jersey, in order to destroy them; they were supported by two Batteries on the Shore, so that they found it impracticable, and our Ships, by the Assistance of the Boats of the Fleet, were got out again, after an Engagement with the Batteries, and the two Frigates for an Hour and a Quarter. The Colleen had her Main Yard shot away, and fifteen Men killed; the Conqueror had 2 Men killed; and the Jersey 9 killed, and two or three more since dead of their Wounds. The above three Ships are refitted, and ready for any Service. Thank God the Fleet is healthy, and in good Spirits. We are 13 Sail of the Line; and the two that the French are fitting makes them the same Number. We are looking at them at about 3 or 4 Miles Distance."

A Letter from on board the Fleet, under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke, dated July 11th, says, "We continue to block up their Fleet at Brest, having a very superior one to the Enemy. They may frequently see us in different Lines of Battle, which the Admiral often exercises us in. We indeed don't know what to think of the Enemy, since they suffer the Menmouth, who is entirely close in with the Road, with two or three Frigates, to keep very near their Ships and Forts. We heard that Capt. Harvey had a smart Fire with one of their Batteries three Days ago, which he soon silenced, and brought out a Dutch Ship that was going in. Vessels are frequently passing between the Admiral and him, so that we suppose their Ships are almost ready to sail."

Another Letter from on board the Fleet dated July 8th, says, "Lord Howe, a few Days since, went as near to Brest as he could: He discovered 20 Sail of the Line which seemed to be ready for Sea; we are 25 Sail of the Line, and so much superior to them in every Respect, that they will not come out with any Intention to fight us. We stood in so near Brest the Day before Yesterday, that we saw the French Ships in the Harbour, but still fear they will not come out."

July 10. The Appearance of a large Fleet of Ships off Dover on Friday put some of the Inhabitants on that Coast in a Panic, imagining them to be French; and early on Saturday Morning the Alarm was given at Court; but they were soon found to be a Dutch outward bound Fleet, consisting of above 100 Sail, under Convoy of three Men of War, destined for divers Ports in France, Spain, the Mediterranean, and West-Indies, which, the Wind being contrary, came to Anchor off Dungeness.

July 17. A Person that was in Havre de Grace at the Time of its Bombardment, relates that 240 Houses, two Churches, ten flat-bottomed Boats finished, and 30 unfinished, were destroyed on that Occasion.

It is reported that Sir Edward Hawke hath sent four Men of War after the large outward bound Dutch Fleet, having received Intelligence of their having on board large Quantities of Warlike Stores for the French.

Capt. Tyrrell is getting ready the Foudroyant with all Speed. By a Cutter arrived on Saturday Night, there is Advice, that the French have laid an Embargo on all Shipping in their Ports.

Crown, July 11. Wind W. On the 9th sailed through without stopping, a Fleet of Ships under Convoy of two Frigates, bound for the West-Indies and New-York.

Portsmouth, July 11. Admiral Rodney brought in with him two Dutch Ships, taken off Havre, laden with Oars, Waincoat Boards, and Lead, all which were designed for the Use of the flat-bottomed Boats in the Port of Havre de Grace. When the Admiral came from Havre, he left Captain Willet, in the Chichester, as Commodore, with 4 Sail besides, and 2 Cutters; one of which arrived Yesterday from Captain Willet, with an Account of their having taken three Ships more, laden with the same Commodities.

July 13. An Officer that was out on the late Expedition to the French Coast, writes thus to his Brother: "It is impossible for us to tell what Damage was done at Havre de Grace; every Thing soon after the Bombardment began, being obscured from our Sight by Smoke and Flames; but certain we are, it must be very great, as they were in Flames for more than 48 Hours, in one Part or other."

Gosport, July 11. The Bombs are ordered to get in new Mortars, and to be repaired with the utmost Expedition. It is generally believed they are designed to pay another Visit to the Coast of France.

Extract of a Letter from on board His Majesty's Ship Defence, dated the second Instant, off Brest.

"Our Squadron, under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke, assisted by Rear Admiral Geary, of the White, and Vice Admiral Hardy, of the Blue, consists of 1 Ship of 112 Guns, 3 of 90, 7 of 74, 3 of 70, 3 of 64, 8 of 60, besides 50 Gun Ships and Frigates. We expect to have 40 Sail of the Line by the 20th of this Month. There are 21 Ships of the Line in Brest, besides Frigates, ready to put to Sea; and they are in Expectation of being joined by 20 Ships of the Line from Spain, which are ready, and only wait for Orders. This Account we got from a French Sergeant, who made his Escape from Ushant, and came to Sea in an open Boat to our Admiral. The Sergeant is now on board our Ship."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, June 25. "The Artificers in our Ports continue to work with the greatest Diligence on 600 flat-bottomed Vessels for transporting 50,000 of the Flower of our Forces. The Horse Grenadiers, 100 Mousquetaires Gris, 100 Mousquetaires Noirs, half of all the rest of the Household Troops, and 25 Men of each Company of the French and Swiss Guards, are ordered to hold themselves ready to go over to England with the oldest Regiments. The Prince de Soubise is to have the chief Command, and M. de Chevert and three other Lieutenant-Generals are to command under him."

"It is assured that the combined Fleet of Russia and Sweden, consisting of 42 Ships of War, will come from the Baltic to make a Diversion; and to complete the Plan, the Spanish Fleet is made to join ours at Brest. Such are the Schemes talked of in public Places; for as to the Measures taken in the Cabinet, none can boast of penetrating them: This appears from the Time fixed by the Public for the Embarkation, namely, the End of July."

B O S T O N, August 20. By a Vessel at Cape-Ann and one at Piscataqua, from St. Christophers, we have an Account, That they came out with a Fleet of Three Hundred Sail of Merchantmen, bound for Europe and these Northern Colonies, on the 26th of July last; they were conveyed by six of his Majesty's Ships of War. We further hear, That the French Privateers were very numerous in the West-Indies; and that the Number of Prizes carried into Martinico by them to the Middle of July, from the Month of January, amounted to about Eighty.

By the last Vessel from Monto-Christo we hear, that M. Bompar is certainly at Cape-Francois, and that his Fleet was to be sickly, that it's said no less than 1200 have died in a very short Time.

On Tuesday Morning last Lieut. Hutchins of one of Major Roger's Companies of Rangers, came to Town in six Days from Crown-Point, and on Thursday embarked on board a Sloop for Kennebeck River, in order to proceed from thence by Land across the Country to Quebec, with Dispatches for General Wolfe.

Saturday last a Person came to Town from Montreal, from which Place he made his Escape about a Month since, and informs that all the Inhabitants able to bear Arms, were gone from thence to Quebec, in order to assist in defending that Capital against General Wolfe.

Extract of a Letter from Barbados, July 16, 1759.

"Our Commodore granted us but one Convey this Year, not being able to spare any Ships from the Service before M. Bompar went out of these Seas, who has done for some Months past what he pleased with 7 Ships of the Line and 4 Frigates, tho' we had 17 of the Line and Frigates in Number to make up 30 Pennants under his Command; but whether Bathfulness, or what, we know not, prevented his destroying the French Fleet: Now they are all failed for St. Domingo or France, loaded with Sugars. It's to be hoped when he is called home, he will be able to give a better Account of himself than any of us think he can. Our Trade has suffered more since the Attack has been made against Guadaloupe than it has during the War. They have carried into Martinico near 200 Sail of Vessels, and they have 70 Sail of Privateers out there, that nothing can pass the Seas for them, and not one of our Men of War cruising to retake any Thing. We never had a worse Commander out this Way, and no Man ever had a finer Opportunity of gaining Honour."

A true Character of his Excellency C-m-----e J--m M---e.

He is the Emblem of Fear,
A Fee to his Country,
An Enemy to Courage,
The Scorn of the Populace,
The Scandal of Britain,
The Patron for Cowards,
The Contempt of good Men, And,
The Ruin of the Navy.
In short, but Words are wanting to say what,
Say all that's mean, low, base, and he is that.

The above Character was found the Night after the Arrival of our C-m-----e, on all the Tavern Doors in Barbados.

NEW-LONDON, in Connecticut, August 17, 1759. On Tuesday last arrived here Captain Gurdon Saltonstall, from Barbados, but last from St. Kitts, which he left the 26th ult. He came out with a Fleet of 150 Sail of Merchantmen under Convoy of Commodore Hughes with eight Sail of Men of War, with whom he parted in Lat. 20: The greatest Part of the Fleet were bound to Great-Britain, and were to be conveyed by the above Men of War.

Capt. Saltonstall has brought a List of 21 Sail of Vessels which were taken by the Enemy between the 1st and the 30th of June; but for Want of Room must defer inserting it at this Time.

NEW-YORK, August 27.

Extract of a Letter from the Westward. "I am surprized at your having heard nothing hardly of General WOLFE: He is in Possession of the Island of Orleans, and entrenched before Quebec; and his Soldiers have been ravaging and burning the Country for 50 Miles round it at Times. He waits for the nearer Approach of General AMHERST; throws now and then a few Bombs for Diversion into the City, one of which fired their Cathedral, and burnt it down. And it is reported, that he has sent the Governor of Canada Word, that he will have him alive or dead before he quits the Place, &c."

Extract of a Letter from Crown-Point, dated the 12th Inst.

"I would have wrote to you on our taking Possession, without Opposition, of Crown-Point, but the Express went off without my having Time to write. All I have to say, is, That the Fort, tho' so much talked of, is a Place of no great Strength, and the Enemy judged wisely to burn and abandon it; for if they had said, it would not hold us twelve Hours Siege. As to the Situation, it is in Summer very agreeable, being almost surrounded by Lake-Champlain; but I dare say, it will be excessive cold in Winter. The Soil about it is pretty good, and the French had some few Settlements round, but deserted them before our Arrival. We are busy at present building a very strong Fort, but not in the former Situation, tho' just by it: It is to be a regular Pentagon, with three Out-works, sufficient to contain One Thousand Men in Winter, and more in case of Necessity. Our moving depends on General Wolfe's Success: By the last Accounts from him, he was safely landed, and had

invested Quebec. All the Particulars I as yet bear are, That 3000 Men from the Town sailed out on the 18th Regiment, and Fraser's Highlanders, in their Grenades; but were beat back, after an obstinate Engagement. One of our Indians, and one of Rogers's Rangers, are gone by Land with Dispatches for General Wolfe, for which the Indian is to have one Hundred Guineas.

"P. S. Captain Kennedy, of Gage's Light Infantry, and Lieutenant Hamilton of the Royal, with five Indians, are gone by Land with Dispatches for General Wolfe. There is also a Scout of 20 Men gone to St. John's, for a Prisoner. There are 200 Provincials gone to cut a Way to No. IV, at the Head of Connecticut River. This Road will be very useful for the New-England Provincials to go home. As also to supply the Fort with fresh Provisions. No. IV, is not above 60 or 70 Miles from Crown-Point."

Extract of a Letter from Crown-Point, dated August 17.

"Two Days ago a Flag of Truce arrived here from St. Montcalm, to the General, offering to make an Exchange of Prisoners, he informed him, That General Wolfe landed the 12th of July on the other Side of the River St. Lawrence, where he had built Batteries; from whence he threw Bombs, Carcasses, and red hot Shot, into the Town, which seemed determined to burn and destroy. Montcalm's Letter was dated the 30th of July, from his Camp at Beauport. The two Armies were near each other; and it could not be long before they would come to Blood: That M. Montcalm was encamped in an entrenched Camp, three Miles from Quebec, with his Rear towards the River St. Charles, over which there were several Bridges, which General Wolfe will be obliged to pass. General Wolfe's Army is landed a little lower down, at the same Side of the River St. Lawrence, where they are making Preparations to chase Montcalm from his Camp, from whence he will retire to the Heights round Quebec. A Disorder from the Regiment of Languedoc, came Yesterday and joined us; he made his Escape the Day before, from one of their armed Vessels. He tells us that M. Bullmark is encamped with 3000 Men on the Isle Denis, near the End of this Lake. The Enemy continue cruising about 20 Miles from us."

In a former Paper we gave an Account of Capt. Stobo's Escape from Quebec, and his Arrival at Cape-Braden, since which he gives the following further Account, viz.

"During the Time I was in Quebec, I made the following Observations.

I judge the whole Militia of the Country to be about 25000 fit to carry Arms.

The Regulars are one Battalion of the Regiment La Reine. One ———— De Guinee. One ———— Languedoc. One ———— Beaur. One ———— Lefau. One ———— Royal Rouillien. One ———— Betsy.

Eight Battalions which I don't think are much above half compleat. Thirty-six Companies of the Troupes de Marine of the Establishment, 70 Men each, tho' at present not compleat. There were originally of these only 26 Companies of 40 Men, there was afterwards an Addition of 10 Companies and the whole augmented to 70 Men a Company. It was reported among the Vulgar, that 10,000 Men were expected out this Spring, but the Officers did not expect above four or five Battalions at most."

The Strength of Quebec consists in a single Wall, a dry Ditch, covered Way, and Glacis, which runs almost South and North, they were extremely short of Provisions, they were throwing up Intrenchments to prevent our Landing, fire Rafts were preparing, &c."

Friday Morning last arrived here from Albany 31 French Prisoners, being Part of 1500 Men that were dispatched from Venango to the Relief of Niagara: Among the Officers are the following, viz.

Chevalier Villar, Commander in Chief of the above Party; he also commanded the Out-Guard at Fort Duquesne, and the Party that attacked Major Grant; Mons. De Lamoignon, Major, and Mons. De Quendre, Colonel, both of the Militia; Mons. Moran, the noted Indian Commander; he commanded the Detachment of 250 Men that attacked Loyalhanning; but denies being in the Engagement against Braddock, and declares he never saw Fort Duquesne. And Mons. Montigny, De Regenligny, and Aubrey.

Came down at the same Time from Niagara, where they had been Prisoners, David Barry, 60 Years of Age, taken 14 Years ago; and George Akes, Blacksmith, taken on the Frontiers of New-England.

Many Letters brought by the Packet, mention the great Armaments that are preparing in the different Ports of France, in order to make a Descent on England; and that the Militia, in general, through England, have declared their Willingness, of meeting the Enemies of their Country in any Part of the Kingdom his Majesty may think fit to order them to.

Letters from above say, That General Johnson had returned to Oswego from Niagara, and that by his Motions it was conjectured he was with his Indians, &c. going to Cadaraqui, thence to Oswegatchi, and so down to Montreal."

By Captain Codwise, from Monto-Christo, we learn, that all the French Men of War and Frigates had sailed from Cape-Francois.

By Yesterday's Post from Albany, we hear, that our Army is still at Crown-Point, busy in erecting a strong Fort there; but that as soon as the Brig of 18 Guns is launched, which it was thought would be as Wednesday, they intended to embark on Lake Champlain, thence to St. John's, &c."

It was reported at Albany, that the Enemy had abandoned St. John's, and retired to Quebec.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Bedford, August 17, 1759. "From Pittsburgh we have the following Advice, viz. That on the 12th Instant, at Seven in the Evening, then Indians arrived there from Venango, with a Confirmation of the English having taken Niagara; and also informed, That the Indians, from over the Lake, were much displeased with the Six Nations, a Number of their Warriors being killed at Niagara: That the French had burnt their Forts at Venango, Presque Isle, and Le Buif, and were gone to D'Etriot: That before they left Venango, they gave the Indians, living in that Neighborhood, large Presents of Goods, loaded Coats, Hats, &c. and told them they were obliged to run away, but expected to be again in Possession of the Ohio before the Spring: And that they were obliged to destroy and burn every thing they had, even their

Barracks, as the Way was up the Creek."

In another Letter from dock's Road, which was is almost finished; and a Flour, 240 Bullocks, and there about the Middle of 70 Catawba Indians were General Starnix, with from Bedford for Pittsburgh."

Since the Action of the Communication has been in a Conference held the Indians, at Pittsburgh, the Interruptions for the future misd inviolably to prefer."

The Treaty and Convey Prisoners of War, of the ject, and those of the Fr in Flanders, the fifth of On Saturday last arrived Christophers, with whom Masters of Vessels, having viz. Captains Gregory and Corner of New-Yo Carolina."

While Captain Gregory Prize Vessels were brought oners are very ill used, but and the Prisoners they are A N N A P

Sunday last the Dead at the Mouth of our D hung over board from Practice; but of late, a Authors could be found in Friday last Afternoon tended with a high Wind which we hear has done Country."

We hear that Mr. the Land-Office, in the decreed."

Our Provincial Court is